

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
CHATTANOOGA DIVISION**

MICHAEL SARRELL, Individually,
on behalf of himself and on behalf
of others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Case No. 1:17-cv-00056-TRM-SKL

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

WAUPACA FOUNDRY, INC.,
a Wisconsin Corporation, formerly
THYSSENKRUPP WAUPACA, INC.,
KPS CAPITAL PARTNERS, LP,
a Delaware Limited Partnership, and
HITACHI METALS AMERICA LTD., INC.,
a Delaware Corporation,

FLSA Opt-In Collective Action

Defendants.

FIRST AMENDED COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Michael Sarrell ("Plaintiff"), individually, and on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated non-exempt hourly-paid (protective safety geared) employees of Defendants (collectively "Waupaca"), by and through his counsel, brings his claims for "off-the-clock" and overtime violations as a Collective Action pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.* (the "FLSA") against Waupaca and, upon personal belief as to himself and his own acts, and as for all other matters upon information and belief and, based upon the investigation made by his counsel, alleges as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff is a former foundry worker who was employed by Waupaca Foundry, Inc. Plaintiff seeks relief on a collective basis relating to Defendants' practice and policy of not fully

compensating employees for all the time they spend working at Defendants' foundries. In particular the Named Plaintiff spent time donning and doffing gear and equipment, showering, and walking to and from the production floor and the on-site uniform launderer.

**I.
JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which provides that suit under the FLSA "may be maintained against any employer ... in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction." Plaintiff has signed an opt-in consent to join this lawsuit as required by the FLSA. (Attached hereto as Exhibit A).
3. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
4. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because Waupaca conducts business within this District. In addition, the events, commissions, inactions and omissions giving rise to the claims pleaded in this Collective Action Complaint occurred within this District.

**II.
PARTIES**

5. Plaintiff Michael Sarrell was, at all material times, a resident of Tennessee and worked as a non-exempt hourly-paid (protective safety geared) employee of Waupaca at its Etowah, Tennessee facility during the three-year period immediately preceding the filing of this Collective Action Complaint (hereinafter "Violation Period"). Plaintiff Sarrell's Consent to Join this Collective Action as a Party-Plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
6. Plaintiff is an "employee" as defined by the FLSA, who worked as a non-exempt hourly-paid (protective safety geared) employee of Waupaca Foundry, Inc. during the Violation Period.

7. Defendant Waupaca Foundry, Inc. is a Wisconsin Corporation with its principal address and corporate headquarters located at 1955 Brunner Drive, Waupaca, Wisconsin 54981-8866. Waupaca Foundry, Inc. was formerly ThyssenKrupp Waupaca, Inc. Waupaca Foundry, Inc. is a Hitachi Metals Group Company and part of Hitachi Metals, Ltd., a high-function material manufacturer with production facilities worldwide. Waupaca Foundry, Inc. is the largest iron castings producer worldwide, pouring more iron than most countries. Waupaca Foundry, Inc. has approximately 4,400 employees across nine foundry, machining and assembly plants. The Waupaca foundries have changed ownership three times since approximately 2012; however the violations complained of herein have remained through the regime changes. Waupaca Foundry, Inc. and Hitachi Metals America, Ltd., Inc. are employers, as defined in 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Waupaca Foundry, Inc. can be served process via its registered agent: Corporation Service Company, 2908 Poston Ave., Nashville, Tennessee 37203-1312. Hitachi Metals America, Ltd., Inc. can be served process via its registered agent: CT Corporation System, 800 S Gay Street, Suite 2021, Knoxville, Tennessee 37929.

8. Defendant KPS Capital Partners, LP is a Delaware Limited Partnership with its principal place of business located at 485 Lexington Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, New York 10017. KPS Capital Partners, LP is a private equity firm specializing in investments in special situations which includes turnarounds, financial restructurings, businesses in bankruptcies, follow on acquisitions, employee buyouts, failed acquisitions, corporate divestitures, carve-outs, and spin-offs of middle market companies. KPS Capital Partners, LP owned Waupaca Foundry, Inc. from approximately May 2012 to 2015. KPS Capital Partners, LP was an employer of putative class members, as defined in 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and can be served process via its registered agent: Cogency Global Inc., 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, Delaware 19904.

III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

9. Waupaca classified all its Covered Employees as non-exempt under the FLSA and paid them an hourly rate. Plaintiff shared the same or similar compensation and other work-related plans, policies and practices with the Covered Employees.

10. Plaintiff and other similarly situated hourly-paid (protective safety geared) employees of Waupaca were typically scheduled to work at least forty (40) hours per week, but at times worked additional hours, including overtime hours in excess of forty (40) hours per week.

11. Plaintiff and other similarly situated non-exempt hourly-paid (protective safety geared) employees of Waupaca donned and doffed Personal Protective Equipment (“PPE”), off-the-clock, including but not limited to safety glasses, hard hat, ear plugs, steel-toed boots and a uniform.

12. Plaintiff and other similarly situated non-exempt hourly-paid employees of Waupaca perform the following duties, generally:

- (1) Any combination of the following tasks in foundry concerned with melting metal, pouring metal into molds, removing castings from molds, dressing castings, moving foundry materials, and cleaning equipment and work areas: Moves sand, castings, flasks, or other materials about foundry by hand, using wheelbarrow or cart, or by loading them onto conveyor;
- (2) Assembles flasks, using wrench, bolts, and tap screws;
- (3) Waters and mixes sand, shovels sand into flasks, and compacts sand in flasks, using ramming tool;
- (4) Sprays binder on surface of sand molds and dries surface with blowtorch;
- (5) Fits together, clamps, and unclamps cope and drag on production line;

- (6) Weighs out specified amounts of materials for furnace charge, and loads charge into melting furnace;
- (7) Skims slag from surface of molten metal, using scoop;
- (8) Carries or pushes ladles of molten metal on monorail and pours metal into molds;
- (9) Installs and removes steel jackets and bands used to hold snap molds together during casting;
- (10) Breaks sand mold from finished casting, using bar or hammer;
- (11) Sorts castings into pairs or groups for assembly;
- (12) Pulls reinforcing wires from castings;
- (13) Directs high pressure stream of water onto castings to clean castings and remove cores;
- (14) Cleans castings, patterns, and flasks, using wire brush;
- (15) Removes gates, sprues, and other projections from castings with sledge, pneumatic hammer, power shear, or power hacksaw;
- (16) Breaks up used sand molds with bar, shovels sand into drying oven and sand-mixing machine, and sifts sand through motor-driven screen for reuse in new molds;
- (17) Breaks up slag, using hammer, and shovels it into buckets for removal to dump;
- (18) Chips out worn cupola and ladle linings, using bar;
- (19) Prepares plaster and relines ladle; and
- (20) Sweeps and cleans work areas.

13. Plaintiff and other similarly situated non-exempt hourly-paid employees of Waupaca were exposed to crystalline silica and additives that necessitated the changing of clothes and showering immediately after coming off the production floor. Exposure to crystalline silica dust

and additives are the result of abrasive blasting for molds commonly used in foundries.¹ Crystalline silica has been classified as a human lung carcinogen. Additionally, breathing crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, which in severe cases can be disabling, or even fatal. The respirable silica dust enters the lungs and causes the formation of scar tissue, thus reducing the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. There is no cure for silicosis. *See Footnote 1.*

Covered Employees Worked "Off-The-Clock"

14. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees worked "off-the-clock" during and outside their regularly scheduled hours during the Violation Period without receiving compensation for such "off-the-clock" work, as required by the FLSA.
15. Some of the uncompensated "off-the-clock" work performed by Plaintiff and other similarly situated current and former employees consisted of:

- (a) being required, forced, induced, encouraged, expected and, suffered or permitted, to don protective safety items and gear before clocking-in to their regularly scheduled shifts, without being compensated for such donning time; (Compensable per 29 C.F.R. §785.24(c) and *De Asencio v. Tyson Foods*, 500 F.3d 361 (3d Cir. 2007)).
- (b) being required, forced, induced, encouraged, expected and, suffered or permitted, to doff protective safety items and gear after clocking-out of their regularly scheduled shifts, without being compensated for such doffing time; (Compensable per 29 C.F.R. §785.24(c) and *De Asencio v. Tyson Foods*, 500 F.3d 361 (3d Cir. 2007)).

¹ See attached U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration's publication titled "Crystalline Silica Exposure" Health Hazard Information for General Industry Employees; found at <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3176.html>.

(c) being required, forced, induced, encouraged, expected and, suffered or permitted, to shower after clocking out of their regularly scheduled shift to remove work-related chemicals and toxins from their bodies, without being compensated for such showering time. (Compensable per *Steiner v. Mitchell*, 350 U.S. 247 (1956)).

16. Donning protective safety items and gear prior to their regularly scheduled shifts was an integral and indispensable part of Plaintiff's and other similarly situated covered employees' job requirements and duties during the Covered Period.

17. Doffing protective safety items and gear after their regularly scheduled shifts was an integral and indispensable part of Plaintiff's and other similarly situated covered employees' job requirements and duties during the Covered Period.

18. Showering to remove work-related chemicals and toxins from their bodies after their regularly scheduled shifts was an integral and indispensable part of Plaintiff's and other similarly situated covered employees' job requirements and duties during the Covered Period.

19. Waupaca has/had actual and constructive knowledge of Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees performing job duties "off-the-clock" (as described above in paragraph 15) during and outside their regularly scheduled hours without being paid for such time.

20. The net effect of Waupaca's common plan, policy and practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees for all work performed, including all overtime work performed, was a scheme to save payroll costs and payroll taxes for which Waupaca has unjustly enriched itself and has enjoyed ill gained profits at the expense of Plaintiff and other similarly situated members of the class.

21. Considering that Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees worked forty (40) or more hours during weekly pay periods of the Violation Period for Waupaca, had they properly been compensated for all "off-the-clock" work, such time would have been added to their overtime hours and treated as overtime for purposes of calculating and computing overtime compensation under the FLSA.

Waupaca Failed to Keep Accurate Time Records

22. Waupaca failed to accurately record actual hours worked by Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees as required by the FLSA, 29 C.F.R. §516.2(a)(7).

23. Instead of accurately recording all time worked by Plaintiff and those similarly situated covered employees, Waupaca willfully required, forced, induced, encouraged, expected and, suffered or permitted, Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees to perform tasks and work additional time in excess of forty (40) hours per week within weekly pay periods of the Violation Period, for which all such hours were not recorded.

24. Waupaca knew, and was aware at all times, that Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees worked more hours than the hours reflected in their scheduled shifts, and at times more than forty (40) hours within weekly pay periods of the Violation Period without compensating them at the rate of one and one-half times their regular hourly rate of pay for all such overtime hours, as required by the FLSA, and; thereby violated the overtime compensation requirements of the FLSA.

25. Waupaca knew, and was aware at all times, that it was not recording all of the work time of Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees during the violation period.

26. Waupaca required forced, induced, encouraged, expected and, suffered or permitted, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees to perform uncompensated work and was aware

at all times that they performed such uncompensated work during the violation period, in violation of the FLSA.

Waupaca Knew It Did Not Properly Pay Its Covered Employees

27. Waupaca failed to pay Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees for all hours actually worked, including overtime wage compensation for such hours worked in excess of forty (40) per week within weekly pay periods during the violation period, as required by the FLSA.

28. Waupaca's common plans, policies and practices of failing to compensate Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees for all "off the clock" hours worked (as described in paragraph 15 above), including overtime hours at the required overtime rate, violated the provisions of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1). As a result of Waupaca's unlawful practices, it benefited from reduced labor and payroll costs.

29. Waupaca failed to compensate Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees in accordance with its unlawful common plans, policies and practices of working them "off the clock" (as described in paragraph 15 above), without pay.

30. As a result of Waupaca's improper and willful failure to pay Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees in accordance with the requirements of the FLSA, they have suffered lost wages, overtime compensation and other damages.

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

31. Plaintiff brings this case as a collective action on behalf of himself and other similarly situated individuals pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to recover unpaid wages, unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages, unlawfully withheld wages, statutory penalties, attorneys' fees and costs, and other damages owed.

32. The proposed collective class of similarly situated persons is defined as:

All current and former hourly-paid employees of Waupaca Foundry, Inc. who were required to wear protective safety items and gear during the Violation Period, at any and all Waupaca Foundry, Inc. factories and facilities located in the United States.

33. This action is properly maintained as a collective action because Plaintiff is similarly situated to the members of the collective class with respect to Waupaca's common plans, policies and practices of failing to pay them for "off the clock" work time (as described in paragraph 15 herein), including compensation at one-and one-half times their regular hourly rate of pay for all such "off the clock" overtime work in excess of forty (40) per week within weekly pay periods during the Violation Period.

34. Waupaca required, forced, induced, encouraged, expected and, suffered or permitted, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees to work hours during weekly pay periods of the Violation Period without full compensation and, to work more than forty (40) hours per week during weekly pay periods of the Violation Period, without being paid overtime compensation, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1) and 29 C.F.R. § 778.315.

35. Waupaca knew Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees' "off the clock" work (as described in paragraph 15 herein) required additional wages and overtime compensation to be paid them. Nonetheless, Waupaca operated under the aforementioned centralized and common plans, policies and practices (schemes) to deprive Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees of wages and overtime compensation as required by the FLSA.

36. Plaintiff believes the definition of the class could be further refined following discovery of Defendants' books and records.

37. The claims under the FLSA may be pursued by those who opt-in to this case under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

38. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the class. Plaintiff and the other members of the class who work or have worked for Waupaca are and were subject to its same and common operational, compensation and timekeeping plans, policies and practices, including Waupaca's common plan, policy and practice of working them "off the clock" (as described in paragraph 15 herein).

39. Common questions of law and fact exist as to the class which predominate over any questions only affecting other members of the class individually and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Whether Plaintiff and other members of the class were expected, induced and/or required to work "off the clock" (as described in paragraph 15 herein), without being compensated for such "off the clock" work;
- Whether Waupaca suffered and permitted Plaintiff and other members of the class to work "off the clock" (as described in paragraph 15 herein) hours without compensation, including hours in excess of forty (40) per week within weekly pay periods during the relevant statutory limitations' period;
- Whether Waupaca failed to pay Plaintiff and other members of the class all applicable straight time wages for all hours worked;
- Whether Waupaca failed to pay Plaintiff and other members of the class all overtime compensation due them for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week within weekly pay period during the relevant statutory limitations' period;
- The correct statutes of limitations for Plaintiff's claims and the claims of the other members of the class;

- Whether Plaintiff and other members of the class are entitled to damages from Waupaca, including but not limited to liquidated damages, and the measure of the damages; and,
- Whether Waupaca is liable for interest, attorneys' interest, fees, and costs to Plaintiff and other class members;

40. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class as his interests are aligned with those of the other members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests adverse to the class and, he has retained competent counsel who are experienced in collective action litigation.

41. The collective action mechanism is superior to the other available methods for a fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The expenses, costs, and burden of litigation suffered by individual other members of the class in a collective action are relatively small in comparison to the expenses, costs, and burden of litigation of individual actions, making it virtually impossible for other members of the class to individually seek address for the wrongs done to them.

42. Plaintiff and other members of the class have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable damage from the previously described unlawful policies, practices, and procedures implemented and administered by Waupaca.

43. Waupaca's conduct, as alleged herein, was willful and has caused significant damage and loss of wages and overtime compensation to Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees. Waupaca lacked a good faith basis for its failure to work Plaintiff and class members "off the clock" without compensation, as described in paragraph 15 herein.

44. Waupaca is liable under the FLSA for failing to properly compensate Plaintiff and other similarly situated covered employees. Plaintiff requests the Court to authorize notice to the members of the collective class, to inform them of the pendency of this action and their right to

"opt-in" to this lawsuit pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), for the purpose of seeking unpaid wages, unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages under the FLSA, and the other relief requested herein.

45. Plaintiff estimates there are approximately several thousand members of the collective class. The precise number of collective class members can be easily ascertained by using Waupaca's payroll and personnel records. Given the composition and size of the class, members of the collective class may be informed of the pendency of this action directly via U.S. mail, e-mail and by posting notice in Waupaca's facilities located in the United States.

CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as fully as if written herein, Plaintiff and other current and former Covered Employees of Waupaca have been similarly situated individuals within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

47. Section 207(a)(1) of the FLSA states that an employee must be paid overtime, equal to at least 1.5 times the employee's regular rate of pay, for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week. Pursuant to 29 C.F.R. § 778.315, compensation for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week may not be considered paid to an employee unless that employee is compensated for all such overtime hours worked.

48 Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees of Waupaca regularly performed "off the clock" work duties (as described in paragraph 15 herein) during weekly pay periods of the

Violation Period but were not paid for all such "off the clock" hours worked and were not paid overtime wages for all such "off the clock" overtime work -- all in violation of the FLSA.

49. Through its common plans, policies, practices and actions, Waupaca violated the FLSA by regularly and repeatedly failing to compensate Plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals for all actual hours worked, including overtime hours worked.

50. The "off the clock" unpaid wage claims (as described in paragraph 15 herein) of Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees are unified through a common theory of FLSA violations.

51. Plaintiff and other covered employees are similarly situated in that they are and have been subjected to Waupaca's common plan, policy and practice of working them "off the clock" (as described in paragraph 15 herein), without being paid for such "off the clock" work hours during the Violation Period.

52. The "off the clock" unpaid wage claims (as described in paragraph 15 herein) of Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees fall under a U.S. Department of Labor regulation known as the "continuous workday" rule (29 C.F.R. §790.6). Under the "continuous workday" rule everything between an employee's first and last "principal activity" on a given day is "in general" considered part of the compensable workday. Because donning and doffing protective gear that is "integral and indispensable" to an employee's work is a "principal activity," the continuous workday rule traditionally mandates that the time spent walking to and from a work station after donning and before doffing protective gear, as well as the time spent waiting to doff, also is working time under the FLSA. *See* 29 C.F.R. §790.6; and *IBP Inc. v. Alvarez*, 546 U.S. 21 (2005).

53. The "off the clock" unpaid wage claims (as described in paragraph 15 herein) of Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees consist of donning and doffing that may be deemed integral and indispensable to an employee's principal activity and therefore may itself consist of a principal activity *even if the donning and doffing time itself is noncompensable* under 29 U.S.C. 203(o). See *Franklin v. Kellogg* (619 F.3d 604 (6th Cir. 2010)) (Sixth Circuit's finding on this issue, which arose from its determination that "compensability under Section §203(o) is unrelated to whether an activity is a 'principal activity'" (emphasis added), could trigger compensability for any time spent between donning and doffing and the start or end of a work shift. Thus, the circuit court found that the employee's donning and doffing was integral and indispensable to her primary activity and therefore compensable because the wearing of the uniform and gear primarily benefited the employer, as it does here).

54. The foregoing actions of Waupaca violated the FLSA.

55. Waupaca's actions were willful and not in good faith.

56. As a direct and proximate cause of Waupaca's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees have suffered and will continue to suffer a loss of income and other damages.

57. Waupaca is liable to Plaintiff and other members of the class for actual damages, liquidated damages and equitable relief, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), as well as reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the class demand that the Court enter judgment in their favor on this Collective Action Complaint and:

- a. Award judgment in favor of Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees against Waupaca for an amount equal to Plaintiff's and collective action members' unpaid back wages pursuant to the applicable wage and overtime rates;
- b. For certification of and notice to the collective class as further defined and determined by motions practice;
- c. Find and declare that Waupaca's violations of the FLSA were willful and, accordingly, the three-year statute of limitations under the FLSA applies to this action;
- d. Award Plaintiff and members of the collective class liquidated damages in accordance with the FLSA;
- e. Award prejudgment interest (to the extent that liquidated damages are not awarded);
- e. Award Plaintiff and the collective class reasonable attorneys' fees and all costs of this action, to be paid by Waupaca, in accordance with the FLSA;
- f. Award pre and post-judgment interest and court costs as further allowed by law;
- g. Provide additional general and equitable relief to which Plaintiff and the class may be entitled; and,
- h. Provide further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury as to all issues.

Dated: June 5, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

s/Gordon E. Jackson

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James L. Holt, JR. (TN BPR #12123)

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**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF AND ON
BEHALF OF OTHERS SIMILARLY
SITUATED**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 5, 2017, a copy of the foregoing was filed electronically with the Clerk's office by using the CM/ECF system and served electronically upon all counsel as indicated below.

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